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Notice to Tourists.

Subscribers leaving the city for a period during the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Journal mailed to any address in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address will be changed as often as desired. Both telephones 228.

Your Uncle William McKinley, it may be remarked, is something of a Republican politician.

The people who are insisting that he have an empire will have the privilege of voting for a new emperor in 1904.

The third-term editorialists that have not been printed are now waste material, but the cartoons can be used at any time.

The Washington correspondents who have been "seeing signs" that Mr. McKinley was figuring for a third term will have to take another look.

The anti-third term expression of the President will destroy Mr. Bryan's empire scare, making his newspaper, the Commoner, commoner than ever.

Mr. Bryan and ex-Governor Altgeld are the only octopus hunters in the country, and the long unbroken silence of the latter affords grounds to suspect that he may be having a secret flirtation with some great monopoly.

The census of the Dominion of Canada will show a population not exceeding 5,000,000, but the Canadians can congratulate themselves on the fact that no other 5,000,000 people in the world can make themselves as important.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew is reported as saying that he would rather vote for Senator Hanna than for David B. Hill. One of these days Mr. Hanna will declare, of this sort of thing goes on, that there is a quality of abuse which he cannot stand.

The Washington correspondent who telegraphed to his Chicago paper, on Tuesday night, his conviction that President McKinley was an active candidate for a third term, was evidently not invited to be present at the meeting of the Cabinet that evening.

A large number of men who have taken the civil-service examinations in Manila were the insurgent army, showing that a chance to earn money is a powerful incentive to loyalty. In Manila, as elsewhere, appropriation is a powerful incentive to follow the flag.

The Political Equality Club, which wants a woman on the School Board, has made a good beginning by choosing an excellent candidate. But if it is to convince the voters that they ought to cast their ballots for a woman its members must get out and "hustle."

It will be noticed that many towns and cities in Indiana are preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July and to read the Declaration of Independence with greater eclat than they did before Democratic orators began to show that the declaration had been set aside.

If the Pope does look lustily out of his windows at the Vatican, as reported, and sighs because he cannot go a-sailing, it is not to be wondered at. Life after ninety is likely to be monotonous, even to those not unfortunate enough to be Pops imprisoned in a palace.

Webster Davis, who was so widely victorious a year ago on behalf of the Boers, has shown more good sense than many of the noisy champions of Mr. Bryan, in that he has not lifted up his voice nor aired his eloquence since the event of the first Tuesday in last November.

It is unfortunate for all concerned that the preparations for the world's fair in St. Louis, so far as that city is concerned, are under the direction of a city government which the majority of the men who will make the fair a success believe to have been chosen by resorting to every kind of ballot-box fraud.

William Bryan, of Nebraska, may feel that he is an important personage, but when the achievement of William Bryan, of Ohio, becomes known the Nebraska man might as well retire to his farm and stay there. The Ohio Bryan has, it is said, evolved a plan for applying electricity to tough meats, with the result of making them tender and palatable. The man who can insure the tenderness of steaks deserves much of a grateful and long-suffering world. The name of Bryan may yet go thundering down the ages.

The Chicago Chronicle of Tuesday morning printed a Washington dispatch with such glaring headlines as: "Seeks a Third Term. McKinley Enters the Field for Re-Election—Dewey and Grover for President by the President's Work," followed

by an explicit statement to the effect that Mr. McKinley is insisting upon a third term. At that time, in Washington, the President had written a statement showing that the dispatch was false in every particular. And that sort of falsification is called enterprise in news-gathering.

## THE PRESIDENT AND A THIRD TERM.

The statement of the President regarding the third term is timely and explicit. It is timely because if he failed to notice the mention of his name in such a connection, it would be assumed by many to mean that he is ready to be a candidate for a third term—a suspicion which would deprive him of the hearty support of a large part of his own party which is hostile to that idea. To remain silent would have given his enemies the opportunity to declare that the President is pursuing this or that policy to promote his election for a third term. The statement is explicit, because he declares that there is no contingency which could induce him to be a candidate. He shares the opposition of a large majority of the American people to a third term. With Mr. McKinley this opposition is a "long settled conviction." He emphasizes the statement by the declaration that he would not accept a nomination for a third term if it were tendered him.

But while the well-wishers of the President are pleased that he has so wisely laid the third-term ghost to rest, his statement is an unlooked-for disappointment to his enemies. Already the ultra Democratic press were making an issue of a third term as the certain evidence of the imperialist ambition of the President. The little rascals over the country who have already set themselves to the preparation of speeches on the rapid march of imperialism, as shown in the President's desire for a third term, must deeply mourn their shattered hopes, their indignant epithets and rounded periods.

## THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN ALABAMA.

The constitutional convention in Alabama, composed of intelligent and conservative men, is finding the problem involving the disfranchisement of the negro, more difficult of solution than the people of that State had assumed. There are a few members of the convention who would directly disfranchise the colored men as a race and accept the loss of representation in Congress which it might involve, but ex-Governor Jones, who is one of the ablest men in the convention, has pointed out that Congress not only has the unquestioned right to reduce the representation in a State which, in contravention of the fifteenth amendment, denies the negro the right to vote, but to declare that the State has not a republican form of government, and proceed by such corrective legislation as it may deem fit to guarantee to citizens the rights of which they are deprived, even to the extent of overthrowing the existing state government and displacing from office those elected under such void suffrage provisions.

The negro vote has not been a menace to the party in power in Alabama, but the Democratic leaders are weary of the process of "bulldozing" and the manipulation of returns in defiance of law. It is no longer agreeable to have it shown that Democratic majorities can be made largest in the black belt by registering the names of colored voters and having the Democratic election officers vote on the names. The counting of twenty-five or fifty thousand negro votes which are not polled has become so distasteful that the president of the convention called it revolutionary and declared that "a people cannot live always in a state of revolution." Consequently, his name desire to put the negro where his name cannot be voted on by whites by disfranchising him entirely. It is a significant fact that while this convention, composed entirely of whites, is considering the subject of the memorial of the representative negroes of Alabama, probably prepared by Booker T. Washington, was respectfully read and immediately printed by that body. That temperate memorial closes with the following significant reminder:

"Any law which will merely change the name and form of fraud, or can be interpreted as meaning one thing when applied to one race and something else when applied to another race, will not, in our opinion, improve our present condition, but may unsettle the peace and interfere with the wealth and prosperity of Alabama."

It is predicted by correspondents who are at the capital of Alabama that the suffrage amendment most likely to be adopted will contain educational and property qualifications, the payment of a poll tax and "the grandfather clause" which has saved white illiterates whose fathers or grandfathers were voters in 1867. The same correspondents predict that no recast of the suffrage clause of the Constitution will be likely to receive favorable popular consideration which does not secure the ballot to forty or fifty thousand colored men and leave the way open for those to attain suffrage by industry and thrift. That is, there are fifty thousand negroes in Alabama who have the requisite property and educational qualifications. With Booker Washington as a leader, that number will rapidly increase.

## THE HARRISON MEMORIAL.

The Journal has already called attention to the need of promptness and liberality on the part of the people of Indianapolis and Indiana in the matter of contributions to the fund for building a monument to Benjamin Harrison, but more urgent words seem needed. It is the intention of the association to build a national memorial in Indianapolis to the former President and honored citizen, and many of his friends and admirers throughout the country have shown an interest in the movement and have formed branch associations for the purpose of aiding the original organization. But, although it will be a national memorial in the sense that citizens of every State will have opportunity to contribute and that it will be erected in honor of one of the nation's great men, it will in a more intimate sense testify to Indiana's regard for the departed statesman. General Harrison was always loyal to his State, always ready to serve it, whether as a citizen, a soldier, or a lawmaker. He was the only President of the United States from Indiana. As senator and as President he advocated those public measures which have done so much to give to the country its present great prosperity. His prominent intellectual, professional and statesmanlike abilities were recognized by the civilized world. He brought honor and distinction to his State, and to his State belongs the right and duty of taking the lead in honoring his memory, and of being the most liberal givers. This situation is tacitly recognized

and accepted by the outside public. Those who must give, who have even expressed their willingness to do so, are waiting to see "what Indiana will do"—and Indiana is a little slow.

This delay is not due to indifference, the Journal feels assured, but rather to thoughtlessness and a failure to comprehend the necessity of active measures; but there is danger that others may regard it in this light and take their cue accordingly, hence this recommendation to be prompt.

The committee in charge is not asking for large contributions. Its especial desire is that all citizens of Indiana who wish to be represented in the memorial will signify at once the amount, however small, that they are willing to give. Those who make early response do the greatest service.

A few chronic faultfinders are trying to lead people to believe that Governor Durbin desires to postpone the dedication of the soldiers' monument until late next year for the influence it may have upon the campaign. Those who have watched the Governor in politics must have come to the conclusion that he was not born yesterday, that he should imagine that the dedication of a patriotic work like the monument could in any way be made to promote the interests of any party. If the men who are making such assertions would try to explain how the dedication could be partyized they would discover the absurdity of their complaining. The fact that the dedication is to be made a great event, attracting the attention of the country, to which the prominent men of both parties, South as well as North, will be invited, precludes the possibility of giving a party bias to the dedication. The general committee of the Grand Army and other veteran bodies voted to empower the Governor to appoint a committee, to which the fixing of the time and the general plan of the dedication will be entrusted. That committee will be announced in a few days, the delay being occasioned by the inquiries which the Governor is making to secure an executive committee of able and influential men representing both parties and the different sections of the State. It is understood that no man will be placed upon that committee who does not assure the Governor that he will give his attention to the work, and that no one will be named whose selection will not be justified by his influence and ability.

Quoting the remark of Mr. Dooley, philosopher, that the Supreme Court follows the election returns, the Atlanta Constitution dissents from the suggestion of improper motive, and gives formal endorsement to the Memphis Commercial Appeal's comment, as follows:

"There is not one man in 100,000 whose opinion is worth considering who believes that the instant return of any of the Supreme Bench decided the insular cases in any other way than in the light of its own judgment and honest interpretation of the law as it exists and of the duty as a judge dictated."

In this connection it may be said that former comment is made upon such topics and the acts of the Republican administration by leading Southern Democratic papers than by a class of independent and Democratic papers in the North.

The Export Oil and Pipe Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, was incorporated in Austin, Tex., on Monday, the largest shareholder being Charles A. Towne. This does the most eloquent denunciation of trusts heard an octopus procession.

A physician who has just returned from the meeting of the American Association at Minneapolis is quoted by an exchange as saying that medicine must ultimately come about as a representation in the President's Cabinet of the 100,000 regular medical practitioners of the country. Wouldn't a division of the Interior Department answer every purpose?

## FROM HITHER AND YON.

Entirely Unnecessary.  
First Citizen—Of course, we don't want to put a premium on political corruption.  
Second Citizen—I should say not! We can get all we want at par.

## Exceptions.

"They say the more that people get the more they want," said Binnis;  
"That rule does not apply, you bet, to him who getteth thine."

## All Hail.

And even in ancient Bologna,  
The very best people have shown a  
Great regard for the golf.  
"No one will do it," said the duke,  
Our hats to the links of Bologna."  
—Detroit Journal.

## Perhaps.

"I am sorry that I have no pie to offer you," apologized the hostess to the chance guest.  
"Indeed, I should probably be sorer if you had it," said the guest, in a desperate effort to talk like the characters in Anthony Hope's tea parties.

## Presumptive Kinship.

Chicago Tribune.  
Katie, the romping six-year-old, came dancing and singing to the parlor.  
Then, seeing a strange caller, she stopped, abashed.  
"This is my little daughter," said her mother.  
"How just you do, Mr. Baggins?" said Katie, anxious to remove any unfavorable impression the visitor might have formed. "I know a little girl at school named Sax. Is she any relation of yours?"

## Y. W. C. A. Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held at the association building, 329 North Pennsylvania street, Friday evening, June 14, at 8 o'clock. Miss Elizabeth Wilson, executive secretary of the American Association, will be present to make the annual address. The following is the programme: Violin solo, Miss Josephine McDowell. "Review and Review," Mrs. F. M. Cren. "Things that Endure," Miss Stella Bartlett. "Shekels," Miss Julia R. Fish. Address, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, Chicago. Vocal solo, Miss Josephine Robinson. Needle work exhibit.

## Social Hour.

On Friday the annual election of board members will occur. Names of the candidates will be posted in the office, and the members of the association are privileged to cast and vote at any time during the day. On Sunday evening Miss Wilson will speak in the Central Christian Church. There will be special music by the choral class, Miss Gusty and Miss Robinson.

## On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a Lake Geneva meeting in the gymnasium. This meeting will be in charge of Miss Henrietta Mays, state secretary. Miss Wilson and others will speak.

## Two Waifs Adopted.

Mrs. Kistner, of 710 Madison avenue, when returning home yesterday morning, found on the doorstep a basket in which reposed a girl baby. The infant was taken in and cared for, and when the police called Mrs. Kistner advised them of her desire to keep it. Sunday Mrs. W. F. Dalton, of 63 South Pennsylvania street, had a similar experience. She also decided to adopt the child.

## MONSTER SAVINGS BANK

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

They Disbursed \$273,590,876 Last Year—How 3.6 Millions Were Spread Over Indiana.

"A leading lawyer in Chicago has a tin box in his safe with this inscription upon it: 'This box contains my life insurance policies; thus may a poor man die rich.'"

The Insurance Press of New York is introducing, in its issue of to-day, a compilation of life insurance disbursement in 6,200 cities and towns of the United States during the last year. Nearly a million dollars is distributed in this country every year by the life insurance companies, and 167 cities received amounts ranging from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 last year. The total paid last year in this country, its territorial possessions and in Canada was \$197,831,811. When to this amount are added the claims paid in foreign countries and the annuities and the dividends paid, the grand total disbursement by the life insurance companies of this country in 1900 is found to be \$273,590,876.

It appears by the tables that nineteen cities received more than \$1,000,000; New York, \$1,238,704; Philadelphia, \$775,283; Brooklyn, \$531,672; Chicago, \$529,750; Boston, \$479,875; Baltimore, \$367,775; Cincinnati, \$347,800; St. Louis, \$346,602; Pittsburg, \$317,397; San Francisco, \$300,322; Buffalo, \$1,655,626; Cleveland, \$1,622,722; Detroit, \$1,620,424; New Orleans, \$1,553,512; Montreal, \$1,447,445; Newark, \$1,351,363; Washington, \$1,300,530; Toronto, \$1,076,622; Providence, \$1,044,845.

The object of the compilation, the Insurance Press, which is being sent to light for local emphasis, the vast sums of money that are being distributed through the medium of the life insurance system day by day. It adds:

"The amount of life insurance in force in this country is counted by billions of dollars. There are more life insurance policies in force now than there were ten years ago, and the insurance companies are being relied upon more and more for the reinforcement of individual effort for getting into the life insurance business. The insurance person realizes it or not, he is a unit in a vast army or brotherhood which bears the brunt of the nation's economic life. In life insurance there is nothing of the personal system of money making, as between one man and his millions of brothers are not disturbed, for the probabilities of death are the same for all. The insurance person is a unit in a vast army or brotherhood which bears the brunt of the nation's economic life. In life insurance there is nothing of the personal system of money making, as between one man and his millions of brothers are not disturbed, for the probabilities of death are the same for all. 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